

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVERHOLDERS."

EMILY ROBINSON, Publishing Agent.

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THE BUGLE.

Letter from Knox County.

MILLWOOD, KNOX CO. ?
Dec. 24th, 1852.

DEAR MARIUS: I have been in the pleasant home of Frances and Joseph Barker—three weeks. It is good to be here. Affection, intelligence, and freedom are here. The atmosphere that surrounds this family is very pure and wholesome. To inhale it purifies, elevates and strengthens ones moral nature, and imparts life and energy to the whole man. The family consists of parents and three children—two sons and one daughter—the eldest twenty-one, the youngest seventeen. The young people have a teacher at present, Theodore Sulist, whose home is near Munroe falls, Summit Co. He had been a teacher in the school connected with the Mechanic's Institute, Liverpool, England, twelve years; a most successful and highly valued teacher in one of the best schools in the whole kingdom. He had a family of young children, and having saved a few thousand dollars, he emigrated to Ohio two years since, and settled on a farm in the above named locality in Summit Co. He is indeed an accomplished teacher in the English and French languages, (Paris having been his birth place, and the home of his childhood) and in the mathematics. The Barkers and Theodore Sulist were no strangers to me. I had been an inmate in their families in New-Castle and in Liverpool. I was prepared to enjoy their society. Joseph and Frances Barker, and their children no occasion to go abroad for happiness. They live in one another. Yet their sympathies are not bounded by their domestic circle. The enslaved, the oppressed, the wretched, the despised, of all colors and conditions have in them out-spoken and efficient friends. Few families of my acquaintance, ever better posted up on all questions relating to human progress than is this. Parents and children, live not in dreaming over the dark and bloody past, but in earnest hopes and energetic action, to procure for the future of this world a happier and more perfect organization and development.

They have a farm of 160 acres. A more desirable one cannot well be imagined.—There was a log cabin on it when they came here. They have made it very comfortable and convenient for the present by additions and improvements. The society around them seems not to have heard the first whisper of Anti-Slavery and other reforms, till this family came among them. Joseph Barker has held some public meetings in the neighborhoods and villages around, on Slavery, Intemperance, the Bible, and other subjects of public interest. He and his family in their intercourse with the people, have given free utterance to their thoughts and feelings, respecting the slave-hunting, and man-inbruting religion of this nation. They all stand out in this dark place as beacons of light and humanity. They have already done much good; and, if they remain here, they will do much more. I have held meetings here two Sundays; one day in the house of Joseph Barker, and on the other, in the house of a neighbor. The Organization and Development of the human being, physical, intellectual, socially and spiritually; this has been my text. Indeed, to secure to future generations of men a healthy organization and perfect development is to secure to them a happy and exalted destiny. In this way, and in no other, can the Kingdom of Heaven be opened to man.

What means the Bill, respecting the colored people, that has been introduced into the Legislature of this State? Have you seen it? Its object is to expel from their State all who have African blood in their veins. If that Bill becomes a law, the responsibility must rest on the Clergy and Churches of this State. They ought to be, and will be arraigned as its principle authors; for they might prevent it. Instead of this, what are they doing? Striking hands with slaveholders and slave-breeders, and maintaining the Negro pew. Would that the ministers and churches had taken their stand for the oppressed against the oppressor.

twenty years ago! Had they done so, ere this American Slavery had been abolished.

The business of running off slaves flourishes. Thank God! Who would not become a partner in this thriving and most profitable concern? I only wish I could have an opportunity to instigate slaves to run away and to help them on their way every day. The money, the clothing and horses of slaveholders and their allies are at the service of every fugitive slave; and I hope they will so avail themselves of them as to facilitate their escape.

I hope you will have a great gathering at the Fair in Salem; and may the friends of the slave be as liberal as they would wish others to be, to redeem them and their children, were they in slavery.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

Free Soilism in California.

We have heard a great deal of rejoicing over California as a free state. How strong are her attachments to free principles, may be guessed, by the following extract from a California paper, copied into the Commonwealth:

Free Soil Ticket.—We were much astonished to find, on looking over the returns from Drytown and Volcano, to find among the numerous tickets which were scattered over the county, that the noxious weed of Free Soilism had obtained even the semblance of aid and comfort from any of our citizens at the above precincts. A ticket was voted for and obtained at the former place five supporters; at the latter, one, containing the names for electors, of Floyd, Walker, Hatch, and Hill. The insignificance of the vote cast for the promoters of this pestilent doctrine causes us to make but a passing notice of the fact. We are well aware of the loyalty and devotion to the constitution which actuate the citizens of these two places, and are surprised that even five persons could be found in our country, willing to endorse the sentiments of those visionary politicians in the Atlantic cities who are foolish enough to suppose that they can bring about such an excitement as would inevitably lead to a dissolution of our glorious Union. California can never join in such an unholy war, nor will the voice of a single prudent and patriotic citizen ever be raised to cheer on the abettors of the infamous conspiracy.—*Calaveras Chronicle.*

A Chase After Fugitives.

Some days since the Cincinnati *Gazette* noticed a stampede among Kentucky slaves, in which a number succeeded in effecting their escape. Three of them (two men and a woman) got upon the cars of M. L. & L. E. road south of West Liberty. On the cars they were met by one Don Platt, an ex-judge of the Hamilton Common Pleas Court. He recognized them as the property of a relative of his. He approached them, made himself known to them, told them that his father, who resides near West Liberty, was in want of laborers, and he assured them that if they would stop with him, that he (Don) and his friends would purchase them and give them their freedom. The fugitives confided in him—left the cars at West Liberty and took up quarters with old Platt.—After they had been there a few days, the arrangement between Don and the fugitives leaked out, and the result was that the friends of the fugitives, who understood the character of the Platt, sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* requiring old man Platt to bring them before a judge at Bellefontaine, and to show by what authority he held them. Platt brought them before the court, but being unable to show any authority for detaining them, the negroes were declared to be free to go where they pleased. They were immediately taken in charge by some abolitionists and started on the way to Canada.—Within two hours after the Kentucky claimants arrived in hot pursuit of their "property." But they found nobody there willing to promote their object. The lawyers declined their fees, and the owners of horses declined to hire them. After much difficulty they succeeded in getting under way in the chase; but they had not been long in pursuit before they were met by a young Quaker, who under pretence of aiding them, led them so far off in the wrong direction, as to put all hope of recovery out of the question. The fugitives are doubtless by this time safe in Canada; whilst the Kentuckians have returned to their homes to meditate upon the advantages and "finality" of the modern fugitive slave law.

We have our information in relation to the chase from a gentleman of Bellefontaine.—*Xenia Torchlight.*

Virginia and the Lemmon Case.

Gov. Johnson, of Virginia, appears desirous to make a little additional stir about the Lemmon case, and has addressed to the legislature a special message on that subject; he states that an appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of New York, and he advises the legislature to make due provision to cause it to be energetically prosecuted.—He says, "If the decision be sustained, it should not only destroy that comity which would ever subsist between the several states composing this confederacy, but must seriously affect the value of slave property where ever found in the same." From this it would seem that had the attempt by Lemmon been successful, an extensive slave trade would have commenced between the northern slave states and Texas, of which it was designed to make New York the *entre pot*—Had Judge Paine decided otherwise than he

did, this design would doubtless have been carried out. The slave pens recently removed from this city by one of the compromise acts would have been re-established in the great commercial metropolis of the North. It is fortunate for both the peace and honor of the country that the scheme entirely failed; for I cannot believe that any considerable body of men in any northern state, desires to see slavery restored among them. In respect to the appeal, I have no fears whatever, of the result. The law as expounded in Lemmon's case has been well settled for thirty years, and this attempt to violate it is a strong proof of the aggressive nature of the institution which has caused so much strife in the union.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

Diplomatic Salaries.

A correspondence of the Secretary of State with all the diplomatic agents has just been published, in relation to an increase of their salaries. Like Oliver Twist, they all "ask for more," except the consul to Sweden. The proposition is to increase the salaries of ministers of the first grade, from \$9,000 to \$35,000! We append an extract or two as a specimen of republican simplicity, after the pattern of these representatives.

Mr. Lawrence, the late minister to England says:

You are perhaps aware that, possessing private means, I have not been exact in my expenses as I should have been had I been obliged to measure them by the amount of my outfit and salary.

The house I occupy is a situation central and convenient for a legation. It was furnished when I took it, with the exception of plate, linen and cutlery, all which I was obliged to purchase, together with some glass and china. The same would be the case, probably, with any house that might be taken by a foreign minister. I have esteemed it my duty to entertain my countrymen to a modern extent, and to maintain the hospitable courtesies of the great country which I have the honor to represent. But while I have endeavored to perform these offices without ostentation, and with an eye to judicious economy, I am free to confess that my expenses in these particulars should not be taken as a guide in fixing the salary for this mission. Therefore, without troubling you with them, I will only say that after carefully examining the items of my expenditure, from a view of necessary expenses, I am decidedly of the opinion that the present salary is inadequate.

The rent of a furnished house in London, in a convenient and proper location, would not be less than £700 to £800 a year.—Horses and carriages would cost from £225 to £250 a year. And to meet properly these and all other expenses growing out of the position, would require, in my judgment, an annual salary of twenty thousand dollars.—I deem it proper to add that my own expenses have exceeded these sums.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Rives writes from Paris:

"As you desire that the information should be 'specific and accurate,' it will be necessary to enter into some detail of the principal items which enter into the expense of a residence here. The first and most important is that of house rent; a house of respectable size and appearance, neatly but unostentatiously furnished, cannot be rented here in a convenient quarter of the city, for less than from three to four thousand dollars a year. The hire of a plain carriage and pair of horses by the year is from twelve to fourteen hundred dollars. The expense of fuel is also a very heavy charge here; wood alone for the most part, is burnt here; and the price of that is from fourteen to sixteen dollars the cord. Considering the lengthened portion of the year, (from eight to nine months), during which fires are kept up here, the expense of this item alone, in a household consisting of half-a-dozen persons, according to my experience, about twelve hundred dollars a year.

The expense of the daily subsistence of a family in Paris may be judged by the price of the common articles which enter into its consumption; butchers' meat, for example, being fifteen cents per pound, and double that price for the delicate portions; ham from thirty to forty cents per pound, and a pair of fowls nine francs, or a dollar and seventy-five cents of the currency of the United States, and other things in like or even greater proportions. According to this scale of rigorous and unavoidable expense, the mere ordinary subsistence of a household constituted as above mentioned, could not be short of the annual sum of three thousand dollars.

The four items above mentioned, house rent, carriage hire, fuel and ordinary subsistence, form alone an aggregate exceeding the annual salary allotted to a minister of the United States. But to these must be added as expenses equally obligatory and inevitable, the annual hire and clothing of servants, which cannot be estimated at less than from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars; the expense of lights, which, during the long nights of one-half of the year in this latitude, is a very large item; washing and common groceries forming together, for a family constituted as I have supposed, another aggregate of strictly necessary expense, not short of three thousand dollars annually.

AN IMMODEST FIGHT.—We understand that two gentlemen fought in their shirt-tails at Alexandria, and were not arrested because they were of the blooded stock.—*Kentucky Watchman.*

Fanny Wright Darusmont.

Died at her residence in Cincinnati on the 18th inst. She was born at Dundee, in Scotland, on the 6th September, 1735. At an early age she was left an orphan, and was reared, as a ward in Chancery, by a maternal aunt. Her love for study was developed when she was quite a child, as well as her independence of mind.

In 1818, she embarked from Liverpool for New York, and was received into the first class of fashion and respectability, appearing at the parties of the late Dr. David Hosack, Colonel John Trumbull, the artist, and other families of distinction. In reply to a remonstrance of her uncle for having given America the preference over Italy and Greece, which he recommended, she said, "The sight of Italy, dear uncle, prostrated under the leaden sceptre of Austria, would break my heart."

The fruit of her visit to this country was a work on America, in which she expressed the highest admiration of its institutions and people. It brought her the acquaintance of General Lafayette, on whose invitation she visited Paris, where she resided for some time. But she returned to this country in 1824, with Lafayette, with a view to a permanent residence. A tragedy she published, called *Abolition*, and founded on incidents in Swiss history, as much perhaps by the excellent playing of James Wallack in the principal character, as by its literary merits, won her considerable distinction.

But the seductions of literary fame could not turn her from certain great moral and social enterprises, in which she had long been interested, and to which she was resolved to give a practical trial. She purchased some two hundred acres of land (all reformers begin with land) at the old Chickasaw bluffs, now Memphis, and peopled it, perhaps we should say stocked it, as slaves are held to be cattle only) with a number of slave families which she had redeemed.—These were educated in agricultural pursuits, and in general knowledge, and promised to make a thriving colony, when unfortunately, the ill health of Miss Wright forced her to go abroad, and to leave the management of her estate in incompetent and wasteful hands. The establishment was consequently broken up, and the slaves sent to Hayti.

She then joined Robert Owen, in his communistic scheme at New Harmony, editing the *New Harmony Gazette* in its behalf, and lecturing at the principal cities and towns of the West. Her eloquence and earnestness soon attracted almost universal attention towards her. It was so uncommon, at that day, for women to do anything for the count of babies and wash dishes, that all the men who felt it to be a peculiar right of their own to talk out loud, were mightily offended. They said with the Turks, that no honest woman ought to be seen outside of the nursery, unless she had her head covered, and therefore they pronounced Miss Wright no better than she should be.

But the freedom with which this lady spoke of matters, both in Church and State, the castigations she gave husbands for their tyranny, and wives for submitting to it, with sundry strong hints as to the possible imperfections of the existing relations of society were even more offensive than her audacity in speaking at all; and the horner's nests that were let loose upon her, must have astounded the young woman, with her naturally refined and elevated tastes; yet she was not at all intimidated by the fearful opposition raised against her, and still less by the multitude of private friends who were estranged by her course. She lectured at Cincinnati, at St. Louis, at Baltimore, at Philadelphia, and finally at New York. As her lectures were free, they were, of course, largely attended, and produced the most bitter discussions in society. Those who were willing to hear her doctrines, and who invited her to speak, were denounced from pulpits and press, in the vilest terms, and the words "infidel," "communist," "Jacobin," "Tom Paine," with a large collateral variety of reproaches, flew about as thick as brick-bats in a Philadelphia riot.

We well remember the first appearance of Miss Wright at the Park Theatre in this city, where she was about to deliver a series of discourses "on knowledge." We believe the subject was, A fierce storm of obloquy broke upon the heads of all who proposed to listen to her words, to see what good or ill there might be in them. The newspapers raved, the pulpit thundered; the parlours shrieked; while on the other hand, Tammany Hall, then the defender of free discussion, and a host of admirers from the Mechanics and other societies, insisted that she was an angel of light come to emancipate and redeem mankind. The police stepped in to keep order between the hostile camps.

Miss Wright was tall and well formed, but by no means a handsome woman, though her countenance was animated and intellectual, and her manner graceful and dignified. She spoke in a loud, clear voice, with her manuscript in her hands, using no rhetoric to excite applause by any tricks of rhetoric or art. Her expressions were bold, but not virulent, and her mode of treating her subject rather too delicate to be generally interesting to a popular audience. Many women that we have since heard, Mrs. Mott, Paulina Wright, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Smith, &c., are greatly superior to what she was in eloquence.

The excitement in regard to her subsided in a few years, but the ill name which Tammany had provoked by taking her part, and allowing the deistic societies to hold Sunday meetings in the hall, clung to the Democratic party of the city a long while. It was derided as the "infidel party" by all the "old fogies" of the day, and even up to the present time, there are some honest citizens who believe that an unmentionable person who swings a candle appendage,

"As a gentleman switches his cane," still haunts the chambers of the venerable building on Frankfort street.

After the close of her lecturing career, Miss Wright removed to Cincinnati, where she was married to a Frenchman of the name of Darusmont, with whom she subsequently disagreed, and got into a law-suit in reference to the disposition of her property. Of the merits of the controversy we have no knowledge.

This is not the place to argue either the excellence or defects of Miss Wright's religious and social creed; whatever they were, they seem now to be forgotten; and the public will remember her only as an eccentric and daring woman, full of benevolent enthusiasm, and sincerely devoted to what she supposed was the truth.—*Evening Post.*

John P. Hale Club.

The colored citizens of Detroit, Michigan, have entered upon the campaign for 1853.—They have organized a John P. Hale Club; and they pledge themselves to carry on the agitation for freedom. Every movement made by our people, evincing a determination to work for their own elevation, and for the emancipation of our outraged brothers and sisters at the South, sends a flash of hope through our mind and heart. The free colored people have the ability to do a mighty work for themselves, and for the slave; and if they do not soon set about it in earnest, they will give no slight encouragement to the idea that we must be transplanted in order to thrive. Go on, then, brethren of Detroit! We have it in our power to kill Colonization, by removing the food upon which it lives, namely, our own indifference to our degradation and disfranchisement! The best argument that we can present to the man who asks us to leave the country, is to show that we are either doing well, or trying to do well where we are; and we are persuaded that there is no more direct path to elevation than the study of human rights, and the manly assertion of those rights.—*F. D. Paper.*

MISSION AMONG THE SLAVES.—In the Southern Christian Advocate we find a report from the "Andrew Mission," in Alabama, from which the following is an extract:

"We have thirteen appointments, and number 111 church-members; catechize 288; have baptized about 40; preach to about 800 souls who would not be under any pastoral superintendence were it not for this mission. Ours is strictly plantation preaching; that is, we labor on the plantations, in houses set apart for that purpose. It is the intention of the planters to erect houses of worship during the coming year suitably fitted for their slaves. Some are making suitable arrangements in the best cabins, where they and their servants meet and worship God. One gentleman, a non-professor, says: 'Sir, I am well pleased with the progress of my servants; I am determined to make a lifetime business of this matter.'"

Southern Refinement and Chivalry.

The quotation below from a southern "Christian Advocate" exhibits the sentiment and feelings of a Methodist doctor of divinity. O! how peculiarly Wesleyan it seems, to hear one of his followers talk after the following fashion:—*True Wesleyan.*

"*Trouble in the Wigwag.*—The celebrated novelist, the author of that best fabricated lie of the nineteenth century, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' seems to have got into 'hot water' on account of a slander, which, it is said, the book contains, against the reputation of the Rev. Dr. Parker. If the worthy Doctor should lack evidence to sustain his cause for libel he had better make the South a party with him in the suit. Then, the testimony would be abundant. There is no more 'balm in Gilead' than testimony in the South of the libelous, the slanderous character of that production, so far as Southern institutions and Southern morals are concerned. We understand that Dr. Parker has laid his damages at twenty thousand dollars. Wonder if the defendant would not 'sell' an 'Uncle Tom' to pay it, if there was one about. We guess—but hum.

REMAINS OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—The Boston Herald of Thursday says:

The remains of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS were removed yesterday morning from the burial ground in which they had been deposited, in order to consign them to a tomb under one of the churches with the remains of his widow, who recently deceased at Washington, and which were brought to Quincy this morning. The coffin containing the revered remains were opened, and the features of Mr. Adams were found in a perfect state of preservation. Mr. Adams has been dead nearly five years. The body was encased in an airtight case.

The wife of Elizur Wright, of Boston, has again blessed her husband by giving birth to a fine pair of twins—a girl and boy. This addition makes eighteen children the happy man has to provide for—one regularly every eleven months. Elizur is a hard working editor.

SLAVERY IN CUBA.—A Havana correspondent of the New Orleans Delta writes as follows under date of November 27th:

"By information from the neighborhood of Trinidad, on the South coast, I learn that several vessels have recently successfully landed cargoes of negroes in that jurisdiction. A great many vessels have sailed for the coast of Africa, from whence several expeditions are now expected soon to arrive here, whilst others are

busily preparing in that and other outposts for renewed adventures. And the English war steamers, which arrived here from Jamaica a short time since, are now cruising on this coast for the purpose, as I understand, of intercepting some of them."—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

AUSTERLITZ.—Forty-seven years ago, Thursday, December 2d, 1805, was fought the great battle of Austerlitz, between the French and Austrian armies, and gained by the former under the Emperor Napoleon; and in the language of his soldiers, was "a gift worthy of his coronation, on the same day, one year previous. At this battle, three Emperors commanded: Alexander of Russia, Francis of Austria, and Napoleon of France. The allies lost, in killed and wounded, 40,000 men; and about 10 standards, 150 pieces cannon, and many thousand prisoners. This decisive battle led to the treaty of Presburg, signed December 26th, the same year, and once again proved to the world the power and genius of Napoleon the Great.

Thursday was also the anniversary of the coup d'état of Louis Napoleon, and was the day on which the declaration of the new empire was made.—*Commonwealth.*

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

The Near Future.

It is the fidelity of the Abolitionists that there can be no such thing as an uninteresting or unimportant event, or consequence or event, to them. Everything is full either of prophecy or of fulfillment. This is, indeed, true of all men. Every moment is "the meeting of two Eternities" in every creature. But the Abolitionist knows and feels it, because he is ever on the outlook to mark the signs of the times, to enquire "what of the night?" and to wait for the coming of the inevitable day-spring. And he sees clearer than other men, for he looks with unselfish eyes, and hopes for the coming dawn, not because it is to bring a blessing to himself, but to others. Therefore he is not so apt to be deceived by lying prophets, or by false ones, as they who are made blind and deaf by the eagerness of self-interest. He has always here-to-fore seen more clearly into the future of Slavery than the seers of the pulpit or of the market place. History has had much ado to overtake his predictions. She will never be able to outstrip them, till the goal of Emancipation is reached. For he has been true in this School of Prophecy. He knows the subtle and treacherous nature of Slavery. He knows that Evil must needs prevail in any confederacy with Good. But he knows, too, that whenever Good and Evil are confronted in actual conflict, as they must needs one day be, there can be no question as to the side on which the Lord and Victory will be found.

It is an interesting point of history at which we now stand. The Slave Power is triumphant as it was never before, and its incidence is commensurate with its triumph. Its name signifies, made more acute by long experience, taught it how to compel the homage of both the parties into which the country is politically divided. Each, anxious that the preponderant weight which had turned the trembling balance so often when candidate was weighed against candidate, should be thrown into its scale, had humbled itself even beyond the measure of former humiliation.

Every prominent public man having any chance of success hereafter to obtain, even the demands of the Slave Power, and thus established a pro-slavery policy, justified by a Democratic end, such as it had never entered into the hearts of Slaveholders to conceive of. And then, scarcely passing by all these supplicants for its favor, the Slave Power, boundless with the scepter one of whose highly it needed no pretensions to be convinced, and set him over all its house. Cass, Buchanan, Douglas, Mary, Dickinson, were all passed by.

Of Webster it did not even seem need to recognize the existence. Even Scott, though he outstripped the lightning in his ascent, could hardly obtain the chance of the defeat from which it scarcely attempted to defend him. It accepted the alliance of General Pierce as a sacrifice of a sweeter favour than all their worldly luxury.

Always before this year one of the parties, at least, in the North, made decent pretensions of hostility to Slave Aggrandizement. It was part of its political capital to assume this virtue, if it had it not, and with it to set up in business, trading politicians who were to watch the market and intrigue customers. But, this year, the Whigs, and the lead or by the compulsion of Mr. Webster, disavowed these old professions on which they had stamped their badge and supererogation, they called in the issues and mailed them to the counter as loss and counter-terror. In their place they set bills of credit on the South, acknowledging, virtually, that Slavery and what represented it was the only legal political tender in these United States of America. Even the policy of the Almighty Dollar seemed to be merged for the time in the enthusiasm of this new religion. But it was in seeming only, for the devotees of the new Faith saw in it but a repudiation and a reinforcement of the old. Terms were defined anew. Patriarchs became a clerical helping of one hundred and thirteen thousand slaveholders to make nearly four millions of its good men as they work for them for nothing. Public Duty was discovered to mean catching men striving to recover themselves with their humanity by flight, and repunging them into servitude and barbarism. Nationalism is admitted to be a joyful submission of the whole country to the worst and weakest part; while Sectionalism is as unambiguously the desire of restraining Slavery within its own place and not acknowledging its universal dominion. Christianity consists in helping to deny the Bible and the knowledge of itself to every sixth American; and

Republicanism is the implicit submission of twenty-three millions to the will and pleasure of some seventy-five thousand, (making a moderate deduction for women and minors, holding slaves in their own right,) voting oligarchs, holding their power in virtue of their ownership of human flesh and blood.

Now both parties, consisting of the vast majority of the Nation, are at one in these things. What is to come of it? The Slave Power, thus reinforced by its eager allies of both parties, can do what it pleases. What will it please to do? It can proceed to take possession of Cuba and Hayti, or to take measures for their reception within the Area of Freedom. Whether it will do or attempt this, depends in no degree on the general wish of the country or the true interests of the Nation. It having been conceded on all hands, excepting an insignificant and fanatical minority of protestants, that the preservation, comfort and extension of Slavery is the only National policy, any incidental interference with the subordinate interests of the Free States which the carrying out of that policy demands, neither will, nor should, be allowed to stand in its way. The only question will be, is this addition to our present Slave territory for the advantage of the same, or not? Is it advisable to risk adding a distant Island, like Cuba, with a population in which the blacks largely preponderate, to the domain of Republican Slavery? Should the Spanish Government, as a measure of defence, proclaim Freedom to all the inhabitants thereof, would it not be a difficult thing to reduce the blacks to their natural condition again? Would not an insurgent island looking across the Gulf of Mexico be of evil omen to our own happy and contented peasantry? Would it be worth our while to engage in a conflict with Hayti, from which France, in the pride of her strength and glory, recoiled in defeat? Might not a not impossible, however, impertinent interference on the part of England and France disturb the Present of the Cotton Trade to a degree not likely to be recompensed by its increase in the possible future? These, and such as these, are the considerations which must decide the questions. We at the North have nothing to do with them, except to find the men and money necessary for enforcing the decisions of the only competent authority. For these we wait in humble patience and submission.

So much for the Future of our Foreign Affairs. Our Domestic Policy is sure to be moulded by the same master hands. The right of publishing this Journal, of holding Public Meetings, of agitating the question of Slavery in any way, lies at the door of that mercy. Both parties have resolved and resolved that the Slavery agitation must cease. Are they going to reduce these resolutions into action? It is for the slaveholders to say. There is nothing to prevent the passage of a new Sedition Law, making the use of spoken or written language, calculated to bring the Constitution, Government and Laws of the Union into contempt, punishable by fine and imprisonment. Just as good a case might be made out for such an one as was furnished for John Adams's. Doctor Cooper, Matthew Lyon, and others, were punished under that Law, for speaking of authorities, during Federal Rule. And under Jefferson himself, Joseph Dennis, of the Portfolio, narrowly escaped correction for an abstract Dissertation on Democracy, illustrated from Ancient History, without allusion to America! If the Slaveholders demand this sacrifice of Free Speech and a Free Press, we do not see how it can be refused by the new Coalition of Whigs and Democrats, pledged to the Salvation of the Union. There is not a United States Court, and we fear not a State one, that would sustain such laws as Constitutional. And under the new doctrine of Jurists, there could be little difficulty in proving convictions. It is merely a question of Slaveholding expediency; and if this policy be not adopted, it will be only because they are too wise in their generation to endeavor to extinguish a fire by smothering it with fuel.—E. & C.

South Carolina.

The new Governor of South Carolina is quite mild in his assertion of state rights. There is little danger of disunion from that quarter now.

"I am about to take the oath prescribed by law, to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of this State, and of the United States. I shall endeavor faithfully to discharge my obligations to both; not less for the respect and veneration in which I hold them, than that the future happiness and prosperity of the country depend upon their maintenance and inviolability. We yet have high duties to perform, touching the welfare of the South, by giving fresh vitality and a more effective organization to those well tried principles of State Rights, to which this Commonwealth, has been so long and ardently attached. But should it happen, however, in the Providence of God, that, during the term of my office, obligations to one shall become incompatible with the support of the other, then, both my inclination and duty as a State Rights Republican, will be to sustain the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth."

"The Government of the United States has recently undergone trials of its strength to which it has never before been subjected, and which have threatened to sever, from time to time, the bonds which unite its various parts in a Federative compact. But the unwillingness of the people to endanger a Government under which they have enjoyed so much happiness, and attained such prosperity, has induced them to rebuke to a certain extent the tendencies to a reckless fanaticism and a total disregard of the guarantees of the Constitution. As if to carry these views into effect, they have, by an unexampled majority, given the administration of the Federal Government into the hands of those who stand pledged before the country to sustain all these guarantees, and the right of each section of the Confederacy."

"But whilst this State has given its support, with remarkable unanimity, to the candidates of the Democratic party, for the highest honours of the American Republic, and listened to the pledges which that party has given to protect the Southern portion of the Confederacy in the enjoyment of all its rights, to which our State has been so long and so ardently attached—principles by which the triumph was achieved over the doctrines of consolidation, and which mark the administration of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, as the halcyon days of the Republic, it is only by the revival of these principles

and her active influence in the control of party organization, that security can be given to individual liberty, through the separate energies of distinct government, the general interests preserved from the injustice of sectional legislation, and our domestic concerns fortified against invasions of federal authority."

From the N. Y. Tribune. Slavery's Attitude for 1813.

There was a time when all the authentic or influential utterances of our country were adverse to Human Slavery—that is, to its abstract justice, and consequently to its expansion and perpetuity. The Statesmen and Heroes who won our Independence were all in sentiment hostile to Slavery, and the immortal Preamble to the Declaration was in their mouth no mockery, no cant, no hypocrisy, but a living and precious truth. Hence the Proviso of the Continental Congress which excluded Slavery forever from the Territory North West of the Ohio—hence the provision in the Constitution that Congress should have power to prohibit the African Slave Trade from and after 1808; hence the attitude of the Free States in 1819 and the better features of the Missouri Compromise. That Slavery was essentially, desirable or justifiable was never pretended by the leaders of opinion throughout the purer days of our Republic.

The Age of Annexation, however, has witnessed a radical and by no means favorable change. Slavery is now commended, not merely in its Southern strongholds, but by the more brazen of its Northern servitors, as a good thing in itself—not a calamity inflicted on us by Great Britain, which we must have time to be safely rid of—but a blessing to be prized, and diffused, and made eternal. Thus *The Richmond Examiner*, in an Editorial article on the "Affectionate and Christian Appeal of many thousands of the Women of England" respecting Slavery, thus delivers itself:

"The Countess Dowagers will produce no other sensation in America than that momentary irritation which follows a display of impotent impertinence, and it is only worthy of our notice as an illustration of the temper of the world toward the labor law of these States.—All the earth unite to accuse, denounce, and misrepresent us. High and low, far and near, the face of Humanity is set against Slavery.—Can the institution support this weight of condemnation? Certainly, nothing that is morally wrong or unjust, nothing that violates a natural law, could hope possibly to support it. But as we believe, on a long study of the subject, that Slavery violates no natural or moral law, no correct sentiment or rational principle—that it is a thing good, right, and useful in itself—we do think that it will survive all the abuse of all the world, and that the prejudice now prevalent against it will disappear before the enlargement of knowledge and the sober settlement of human opinion."

"All this outcry is based on two assertions—that we appropriate the labor of the slaves without their consent, and that we give them no opportunity to rise into a higher grade of civilization. But we do the same thing to horses, and none complain. It will be said that horses are incapable of a higher civilization than the condition they are in, and that they are better off when they are the slaves of men than when they run wild, unbridled, and useless in the woods and deserts. Why not apply the same just remarks to the slavery of negroes to white men?"

"The only reason given why we should not do so, is the assumption that the negro race is capable of rising to a higher point of intelligence and usefulness in a state of freedom than in a state of bondage so the white race. If this assumption could be proven true, the moral question would be decided for ever. One set of men have no right to keep another set of men down, by force or law, to a grade of moral excellence and intellectual power lower and more confined than that of which they are capable. Hence the enslavement of one portion of the white race by another would be a moral wrong. But the assumption that the negro race can ever rise to a point of civilization higher than that it attains in Slavery to white men, is incapable of proof. We have their history for three or four thousand years, in every quarter of the globe, under all conceivable circumstances, and under every climate. Yet never in a single instance has a negro nation originated civilization, never entered civilization when given them, nor even existed in a state of civilization save when occupying the position of bondsmen in the midst of a white nation.—Now, when we find the same fact recurring so often, under such a diversity of attendant circumstances, and remaining unchangeable as the nature of fire and water has done during this immense lapse of time—we say it is only rational for us to recognize it as the effect of some elementary principle—some fatal cause—and reduce it under some general law. It becomes only rational to recognize slavery as the most civilized condition of the negro race, and the support of that institution as the duty of the white race."

"Believing that negro slavery not only violates no law of morality or nature, as the world thinks it does, but that it has this deep, certain, sure foundation in the fitness and utility of things, we also believe that it will outlast the Christianity of the Countess Dowagers, the intrigues of Presidential candidates—say, outlast this Union itself. We believe that when the voice of reason and true fact once slowly penetrates the present hubbub of passion, that the latter will become silent, and that all the world will admit the usefulness and propriety of Negro Slavery with an unanimity not less complete than that with which it is now denounced."

—Here we have the true Slavery Platform—the one on which the institution must stand, if it stands at all. Black Slavery is right and proper, because negroes are not really men, but

essentially brutes. The affirmance of this position implies—

1. A denial of the Bible doctrine that all men sprang originally from Adam and Eve, and that so "God hath made of one blood, all nations of men."

2. A denial of the fundamental assertion of the Declaration of Independence, that "We hold these truths to be self evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." &c. &c.

3. A denial of the justice, philanthropy and wisdom of our National efforts to suppress the Slave-Trade; for if *The Examiner's* position be true, then the African Slavers stand foremost among benefactors of mankind, and especially of those whom they carry manacled into Christian Slavery.

—All these ideas of moral responsibility, religious capacity, &c., which have impelled Missionaries to plant the Cross in Africa and Christians to send the Gospel to savages, including negroes, are struck at by the Slavery Platform. If *The Examiner's* positions are tenable, then the idea of converting negroes to Christianity is absurd, for they have no souls.

Again: *The Examiner's* premises cover far more than its conclusion. For there are other races beside the Black which have not yet been proved capable of civilization, as we understand it—the Aborigines of our own country, the Esquimaux, and the Malay. There are negroes in this country—either born slaves or the children of slaves—who stand this moment higher in the scale of civilization than any Malay or American Indian does or ever did. If incapacity for our Civilization be sufficient warrant for enslavement, then the number we ought to hold as chattels is not a beggarly Three or Four Millions, but some Hundreds of Millions.

We ask for these positions a general and thoughtful consideration. *The Examiner's* dicta are not abstract theories—they are not merely the basis of slavery as it exists at the South—but they are the animating soul of the projects now fermenting in the popular brain respecting Cuba, Hayti, &c. The very men now foremost in demonstrating the rule of right and eternal fitness of things whereby Cuba ought to be and must be an integral portion of our Confederacy, would be the deadliest enemies of such absorption if the principles of our Declaration were this day operative in Cuba.—So the annexation of Hayti is talked of by hundreds with whom the degradation of the Haytiens to the condition of slaves or serfs is the condition precedent of any such Annexation. We might have been the next friend of Hayti—her counselor, protector, and the recipient of most of her trade—but for our adherence to the principle that such people as here are not men but rightfully cattle. That this is the principle which lies at the base of the Propagandism of Annexation and Ethnogenesis in this country, we can be wrong, then, in opposing to that Propagandism a vigilant and stubborn resistance.

Law in Virginia.

In another column will be found the message of the Governor of Virginia to her Legislature, on the recent decision here in the Lemmon case. From this message we learn what is not considered good law in that ancient Commonwealth; and, as a consequence, a natural curiosity will be felt to know what is good law there. As an answer to this question we subjoin a few items from the police reports in two late numbers of Richmond papers—*The Republican* and *The Dispatch*. First, from *The Republican*—A. S. Standard.

DISCHARGED.—Jordan Goode, slave to Haxall & Brother, was caged on Sunday night for not having his pass indorsed. Yesterday the Mayor let him off, but for the next offence won't let him off!

TOUCHED LIGHTLY.—Isaac Allen, a gentleman of colour, in the service of Messrs. Goode and Allen, received a portion of his holiday suit yesterday, by order of the Mayor, for failing to have his pass indorsed and running from the watchmen.

WARNING.—Felix Harwood, slave to George Turner, was caught by the watch when stealing wood, on Sunday night last, and caged. The Court yesterday ordered that his system should be heated by additional dressing. A striped jacket must have felt fine yesterday, as cold as the wind blowed.

HOUSED.—Joe Shicway says he is a free negro, but as he is without a register to prove that fact, and no one else disposed to take his word for it, the Mayor directed his delivery into the kind keeping of the old Commodore.

BIG NAME.—Thomas Jefferson—what a big name for a negro—was brought before the Mayor yesterday and ordered five stripes for firing pop-crackers in Cary-st. on Saturday evening last.

ALL RIGHT.—George Waller, a free negro, had no free papers when arrested. Proved his freedom and missed the jug by a feet adackly. The record had been more complete if a reporter had stated precisely how many stripes go to a "holiday suit," but that, no doubt, is well understood in Virginia. Next we copy from *The Dispatch*:

A negro boy named Thomas, slave to Mayo & Atkinson, was arrested Saturday evening last with an irregular pass, and on yesterday ordered five lashes.

JAMES ALLEN, slave to Allen & Gordon, was caught with his sign hanging out in the same manner, contrary to law, and was ordered ten lashes.

ROBERT, slave to R. A. Mills, and EMERSON, slave to Henry Cornell, on yesterday were punished by the Mayor, for participating in an unlawful assemblage. Robert received 20 lashes, and Edmund, being a small boy, 10.

NED ELIAS, arrested out of track Sunday, on yesterday was discharged by the Mayor with an admonition.

PETER FOCK, slave to T. C. Eppes, was arrested with an irregular pass, Sunday night, and discharged yesterday with an admonition.

A delicate free negro named JOHN SPATULINO, was on yesterday committed in default of a register.

A very black and suspicious negro named WILLIAM BETHELL, was arrested on Sunday evening while engaged in the interesting game of leap frog without any pass. On yesterday, in consideration of his activity and general good behaviour, the Mayor discharged him.

CHARLES JOHNSON, slave to A. W. Morton, on yesterday received 10 lashes for unlawful conduct.

FELIX HARWOOD, slave to George Turner, not being able to control his pilfering propensities, on Sunday night condescended to an act of petty larceny, in stealing a quantity of wood. The Mayor supposing that the fire kindled from the wood was scarcely sufficient to warm even Harwood's nose, ordered him a hot striping of 30 lashes.

A slave named JORDON GORDON, slave to Haxall & Brother, was arrested Sunday evening in default of a correct pass. Proving, yesterday, that he acted under authority of his employers, he was discharged.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, JANUARY 8, 1853.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets February 6th.

Anti-Slavery Fair.

As our readers will find elsewhere, an official account of the fair, we shall attempt no description of it, but merely notice the account of the Homestead Journal. The editor of that paper informs his readers that "there was a ball held on each evening of the Fair, which was connected with the fair, and the proceeds or profits of which went to swell the funds to carry on this great moral disunion enterprise." He also, condemns these balls as "improper means to raise money to carry on their operations with, and thereby prevent many genuine friends of humanity from joining with them," i. e. the disunionists.

The Editor's idea is rather clumsily got out, but we believe we have it. It is that "many friends of humanity," and we presume Mr. Hinchman among the number, "are prevented from joining with the disunionists," because these balls were connected with and aided the fair. We are glad to learn that these friends are so favorable to our movement, and if we can now remove this objection in regard to "improper means," we may look for quite an accession to the numbers of the disunion abolitionists. If this is their great objection, we have no objection to their doing as they please, these balls were held. But better late than never.

Mr. Hinchman has been misinformed in regard to the facts. On Saturday evening, after the committee of the Fair had ceased to need the Empire Hall for their own use, it was occupied for a couple of hours by a dancing party, but without any connection with the fair, pecuniary or otherwise. How much this may have swelled the funds for the disunion enterprise may be judged by the editor and all others.

There was a ball held on Friday evening in the same hall. The managers and company composing it, were of all classes, Disunionists, Free Soilers, Whigs and Democrats. The only connexion which the managers of the Fair had with this ball, was, after closing their sales, to grant the use of their hall to the individuals who were engaged in providing the supper for the dancing company. These individuals entered into this arrangement without any connection with the Anti-Slavery Fair, or the Anti-Slavery Society. It is true, that those who provided the supper, are among our most true-hearted and devoted anti-slavery men and women. It is also true, that they undertook this difficult, laborious and thankless task, with no desire of private gain, but intending to devote the entire proceeds of their labor to the cause of freedom. And this intention they will doubtless fulfill. For the generous philanthropy which prompted it, we respect and honor them. In what particular channel it will be appropriated we know not. That is an individual matter with regard to which we are less concerned than our neighbor of the Journal. We can however assure him on the authority of the managers of the Fair that it has not as yet "swelled their proceeds," nor were any of the contributions to the fair used for the benefit of the supper.

For those who are honestly concerned on this score, these facts will we presume be satisfactory. For our own part we can rejoice in the approaching time when consecration to freedom shall be written upon the ball rooms, and according to the prediction of the old prophet, upon the "bells of the horses." Yet, while associated with others for the great cause of freedom, we would do nothing to commit them to any extraneous measures or opinions with which they are not in harmony. And such are the views and feelings of those concerned in getting up this fair, as well as those who provided the supper for the dancing company.—But while they are thus mindful of the opinions of others, they claim the like immunity for their own.

FATAL EFFECTS FROM LIQUOR DRINKING.—Two citizens of Wellsville, died last week of intemperance, and two others were attacked with delirium tremens. These facts so aroused the inhabitants of the village, that a company of them, made a circuit of the groceries where liquor was retailed, and gave notice to the vendors that they must quit the traffic. Whether they obey this popular injunction, we do not know.

Women's State Temperance Convention.

From the call in another column, it will be seen that the women have issued a call for a State Temperance Convention, to be held in Columbus, on the 13th inst. The notice, we fear is quite too short, to secure a large general attendance. The meeting occurs on the day following the Free Soil Convention, which will be somewhat favorable to the attendance of friends from a distance.

A most successful movement of the kind, was made a year ago in New York. It has resulted in the advancement of the temperance cause, and incidentally of other important movements. The women of Medina county, also held a convention of the same sort, a few weeks since, and its success, we believe has encouraged the present call.

There is occasion for the movement. Woman's aid has always been rendered in behalf of temperance, and its importance acknowledged by all, and yet as auxiliaries they have never been generally recognised as equal co-workers. There has been an entire willingness that they should collect funds, and solicit signatures to pledges, under masculine direction. But their energy and benevolence have never had full scope to work freely in the common cause.—True, men as the greater sinners might be justly called upon to lead in labor and sacrifice for the common cause. But their past plans and labors have as yet, very far failed of success, and we are glad to see women take the guidance of their own acts in this work. We are confident that in very many places this is the only way they will ever exert their true, full influence on the question. Women have a higher and better work to do in the temperance cause, than merely to extort temperance pledges, by the force of gallantry, the principle use, apparently, to which many of our temperance leaders can apply their aid. It is humiliating to them, and unworthy of the cause, to thus degrade and undervalue the most earnest and numerous portion of the friends of temperance. When impelled by self respect and sincere attachment to the cause, they assume their own freedom to work in their own way, we shall look for results far exceeding the past. There is talent, energy, and philanthropy enough among Ohio women, to give an imposing character to this movement, and we hope to hear of its assemblage at Columbus, on the thirtieth inst.

Another Screw Turned.

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently had a case before it for decision, which involved the correctness of the famous Prigg case. It seems to be a settled fact with slaveholders and their judicial supporters, that slavery and slave hunting must never be put at disadvantage in any one instance, and to escape it, their own judicial decisions, as well as the best exonerating principles of law, manifest justice, are to be alike disregarded. Hence in the case described below, in order to convict and punish Dr. Eels, for the practice of humanity, it was necessary to decide in effect, adverse to the decision in the Prigg case, and to the constitutionality of the fugitive law. But all this was no obstacle to the unscrupulous judges, who preside in the Federal Court.—They can establish these opposite, and directly conflicting opinions without hesitancy. The Court has reaffirmed the constitutionality of the Illinois law as it doubtless would the recent abominable fugitive law of California. Thus another screw is turned upon the North. Every citizen of Illinois, of California or of any other state, which either has or may have a fugitive law, will be liable to two prosecutions for the same offence. They may be punished under the fugitive laws of Congress and then under that of the State. Thus there is no law or constitution but slavery. The following from the New York Times will more fully explain the case.

IMPORTANT LAW CASE.

Our special correspondent at Washington has sent us a statement of the facts and arguments in a highly interesting case now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, which presents a very important point of controversy, relative to the power to enact laws for the arrest and delivery of fugitive slaves. The case arose under the Fugitive Slave Act of Illinois, and involves the question whether the power to legislate on the subject of the delivery of fugitive slaves does not rest, exclusively, either in Congress or in the several States; and if so, which has the jurisdiction—the State, or the Federal authority?

Dr. Richard Eels, a warm-hearted, benevolent man, and a highly respected physician, was indicted, under a statute of Illinois, for harboring and secreting a fugitive slave; was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of four hundred dollars. From this sentence an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of Illinois, where the sentence was affirmed by a divided Court. Judge (now Senator) Shields delivered the opinion of the majority, and Judge Lockwood the opinion of the minority (among whom was the Chief Justice) against affirmation of the sentence.

From this judgment of the Supreme Court of Illinois a writ of error was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. The case stood first on the docket for the present term, and was argued by Senator Chase, of Ohio, orally, and by Mr. Dixon, of Illinois, in writing, for Dr. Eels, and by Mr. McDougall, Attorney General of Illinois, also in writing, for the State.

The leading point made by the plaintiff in error is, that the exclusive power to legislate in relation to the arrest and delivery of fugitive slaves, is vested either in Congress or in the States; and that as Congress had already (by the act of 1793) legislated thereon, the State could not, and therefore the statute under which the plaintiff in error was convicted and sentenced, is void. Thus the case necessarily brings under review the decision of the Supreme Court in the famous case of *Prigg vs The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, in which the Court held that the master of a fugitive slave had a right to seize him and take him out of the State where found, without any process; and, second, that the ex-

clusive power of legislating upon the subject of fugitives from service is vested in Congress. Senator Chase is well known to hold the opinion that no such rights of seizure and deportation exist in the master, and that the power to legislate on the subject of fugitives from service is not in Congress at all, but exclusively in the State Legislatures. That is the "Free Democratic" doctrine; and it will be seen at once that this opinion operates against his own client. In opening his argument to the Court, he adverted to his own opinions, and to his endeavors to impress them upon the Court; but, having failed in these attempts, he now claimed the benefit of the adjudication in the *Prigg* case for his client in the suit. He argued:

1. That the power of legislation on the subject of fugitives from service having been held to be exclusive in Congress, all State legislation upon the same subject must necessarily be void.

2. That if Congress and the State Legislature possessed concurrent powers of legislation, (as is the opposing argument,) the power by Congress must necessarily supercede the exercise of the same power by a State Legislature; and, therefore, That Congress having by law prohibited the harboring and secreting of fugitive servants under a penalty payable to the claimant, no act of State legislation prohibiting the same acts under a penalty payable to the State, could be valid. How, he argued, can the same man, for the same offence, and at the same time, be arrested by National officers and State officers; be tried in National courts, and in State courts; and in case of non-payment of penalty be imprisoned in National jails and State penitentiaries?

3. That the right of the States to legislate could not be successfully asserted on the ground that it was a simple police power. To sustain this position, he quoted the opinions of Chief Justice Taney and Judge Daniel in the *Prigg* case and further argued, that even if it were a police power, still, the whole power of legislation having been vested in Congress, according to the majority of the Court, no part of it could remain in the States, by whatever name it might be called.

No one can fail to see the important political bearing which the decision in this case must have. Unless the Supreme Court reverses its own opinion, (long ago delivered, and ever since looked up to as the highest exposition of the constitutional law,) and declares that there is no exclusive jurisdiction, either in Congress or the States, but that their power is concurrent, one of two things must result—either all State enactments on the subject must flow from the statute books, and the plaintiff in error in the case here reviewed from his sentence; or, the very Fugitive Slave Act of Congress, which so recently convulsed the land, must be declared invalid, and be blotted from the pages of Federal law. The public will await, with deep interest, the decision of the court.

Several articles, such as vessels, table cloths, towels, &c., sent in with contributions to the Fair, can be had by their owners on calling upon Howell Hise, at whose house they have been deposited.

DISCUSSING ORATION.—A choice and original discourse, drawing is about commencing at Mr. McClure's writing rooms. A good opportunity for those who wish instruction in this useful and elegant accomplishment.

MR. TITMUS is delivering a course of lectures in the Town Hall this week. We shall speak of them hereafter.

State Free Soil Convention.

This meeting for which a call was issued some weeks since, takes place at Columbus, on Wednesday the twelfth inst. A full attendance is urgently requested by the Free Democratic papers of the State. The call is signed by J. C. Vaughan, E. L. Wade, H. B. Spillman, G. H. Coulter, and W. G. W. Lewis, State Central Committee.

The Legislature of North Carolina has adjourned sine die, without electing a U. S. Senator in the place of Mr. Mangum.

SLAVES IN NEW ORLEANS.—A WHIT in the *Orleans Telegraph*, from New Orleans, says: "I am surprised to see so few slaves employed in this city. In some of their first hotels negro but whites are employed, and private families are fast substituting free labor for slave. Economy and their own comfort demand it."

A GAGGED CITY.—The City Council of Rochester have undertaken to control the free speech of its citizens. It constitutes the Mayor absolute dictator by the following Resolution:

Resolved, That all persons who shall lecture, sing, or give any exhibition of a public nature in this city, except the Rochester Athenaeum and Young Men's Association, from this date, without a license from his honor the Mayor, who shall fix the sum to be paid for the same, shall pay the penalty of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, to be credited to the contingent fund.

The Ship Panama, which sailed from Callao on the first of December, has on board \$2,710,555. The largest amount ever shipped in one vessel.

THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAIL ROAD.—The Commissioners of Allegheny County, Pa., have subscribed \$750,000 to the stock of the Allegheny Valley Rail Road. This large subscription will secure the immediate and vigorous prosecution of the work.

The Temperance women of New York meet in Convention in Albany this month. They are now alive and active, securing petitions in behalf of the Maine Law.

TRACTS ON THE MAINE LAW.—H. M. Addison of Cleveland has republished several short tracts on the Maine Law. The whole make a pamphlet of 12 pages. Price, postage paid, three cents the single copy, \$1 for fifty, \$2 per hundred.

Rev. John Scoble has arrived in this country with his family. He is about to settle in Canada West.

The Anti-Slavery Fair.

We are most happy to announce to the contributors to the late Fair, that it was as successful, and as numerously attended as could have been anticipated, considering the exceedingly uncomfortable state of the roads and the weather. The Town Hall was as usual, beautifully decorated with evergreen wreaths, twined by more than willing hands, and tastefully arranged under the superintendence of our faithful friend, J. W. Walker. The tables were nicely arranged, every body worked with alacrity and right good will, and there was no want of volunteer help in every department where application or labor was needed. Thanks for the better day.

At the close of the Fair, there was an auction of goods, that were becoming unsalable in consequence of being kept on hands for some time.

The receipts are in full, \$321.74
Expenses, Rent, Transportation &c., 53.71

Net proceeds, \$268.03

Some of our most valuable goods remain on hand, and will probably be sold during the year. We gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to friends abroad, who sent us boxes or parcels of goods, and we do hope that they were as much blessed in spirit in giving, as we were in receiving. We shall not soon forget the gush of grateful feeling that came over us as a new baptism in our cherished work, as we opened the boxes, and removed the articles one by one, from whence careful hands had placed them.—You will not marvel that we felt a deep interest in the Adrian box, for we knew they had been working for us all the year. That little purse with "material aid for the Bugle," reached its destination. Our old and dear friends, of Boston and Philadelphia, furnished us with articles of much value and beauty, both useful, ornamental, and rich in variety. The articles from Battle Creek were bright and beautiful, their flowers and those from New Lyme seemed fragrant with love, and that little box of pretty and fresh new things from Cincinnati, came to us as a new joy, it was so gracefully and gently tendered. The wreath from Garrettsville, brought by friends over long rough roads have a fresh place in our memory. A handsome quilt, from a friend in Franklin Co., looking as though the stitches were all measured from the first one set, remains on hand, to grace some body's bed at some future time.

Our kind regard is due, and is hereby freely tendered to Mr. Tiffany for a short and excellent address pertinent to the occasion, and also to Messrs. Boon, Douglass & Thorne for their soul stirring music. To friends nearer home and also to kind neighbors, we are much indebted for small but no less acceptable favors.

Much hard labor was cheerfully rendered by those friends who superintended and provided the refreshments for the occasion, for which they have our kindest thanks.

To each and all of you, dear contributors, we return our hearty thanks, in strong hope of co-operation from you in our plans for better success at our next Fair.

On behalf of the Managers,

E. ROBINSON, Sec.

Women's State Temperance Convention.

The undersigned having corresponded with ladies friendly to the cause of Temperance throughout the State in relation to holding a State Temperance Convention, and meeting with a hearty approval of the measure proposed, have concluded to and do hereby publish a call for the Women of the State of Ohio, friendly to the cause of Temperance, to meet in Convention, at Columbus, on Thursday, the 13th day of January next.

It is designed at that time to organize a State Temperance Society, if it shall meet the approval of the Convention, and adopt such further measures as shall tend to advance the Temperance Reformation, and secure the passage of a law prohibiting the destructive traffic in intoxicating drinks.

The happiness and best interest of our sex is in continued jeopardy while the traffic in Rum is tolerated within the borders of our State, and we claim the right to be heard upon a subject so intimately connected with our own welfare and with the welfare of those who surround us. Combined effort and harmonious concert of action will accomplish what isolated exertion would of necessity leave undone.—Drops and atoms are the sport of the idle wind, but combined they make the ocean and the world.

The object meets the cordial approval of the leading Temperance papers and of the best minds of the State, in every case where their attention has been called to it, and we earnestly hope it will secure the hearty response and personal attendance, where circumstances will permit, of all our sex who cherish the cause of humanity.

Temperance Societies of every name are requested to send Delegates, and Gentlemen friendly to the cause are invited to attend.

Mrs. M. A. BRONSON, Mrs. M. E. STILES,
" S. A. MARTHA CAMPBELL, " STRONG,
" A. E. LONGLEY, Executive Com. Medina Co.
Mrs. FRANCES D. GAGE, Mrs. C. M. SEVERANCE,
" JONES, " MARTHA J. TILDEN,
" SANFORD, " MISS WRIGHT.

Hon. George W. Jones, at present a Senator in Congress from the State of Iowa, was on the 27th instant, re-elected.

The new stamped Post Office envelopes will be ready for use this month.

Scraps from my Common-Place Book.

MR. EDITOR: I find that you prefer short articles; so do readers, generally. I observe, too, that though the great purpose of your paper is to advocate the cause of the oppressed against the oppressor, you serve up, by way of variety, articles, not, technically, anti-slavery: This is well. Right is a great unit, of which each truth is a component part.

If indolence, or other engagements do not prevent, I shall forward occasional memoranda from a common place book for you to dispose of as you see fit.

ITINERANT.

WHY IS IT?

Here, within view of Valley Forge camp ground, the enquiry comes up, why is it spoken of as the locality where Washington passed the winter of greatest suffering? His quarter was, (for that day) an elegant house, shielded by hills; the soldiers were tented on a bleak elevation. His board was amply supplied; the men were rationed. He wore epaulettes; they had tattered garments. He, had high boots; they, dilapidated shoes. He, gave marching and halting orders; they, did the marching and halting. He, commanded; they, obeyed. He rode; they walked. His name, is in every mouth; theirs, unheard and unknown. Washington, is said to be covered with glory, in a vault at Mount Vernon; the soldiers, with common earth where they were shot down, or dropped down, exhausted by camp privations and hardships.

War is a bad business, for every body, everywhere, at all times, and no one should be lauded for it; but when we learn to feel rightly, our sympathies will be with the sufferers, and in direct ratio with their sufferings and sacrifices. What can be soberly and truthfully said of Washington? Simply, that he was a moderate, prudent, wealthy man; made whatever else he was, by the times and circumstances, when and where his lot was cast. He is classed among first rate military heroes; in this his eulogizers do him great injustice; it is his highest praise that he sought to save life; not destroy it.

Thus much of the General; what of the men? They had heard much of "taxation without representation," of "imposition," of "tyranny," of "patriotism," and "independence" and they wist not that the high sounding words had no special application to themselves. A vague idea of love of country, and cherished veneration for their Chieftain, made them willing to live on short allowance, and leave their blood tracks in the snow through which they waded in their march to the cannon's mouth. They dreamed not that fighting is not done for the benefit of the fighter. The difficulty which many of them had to establish their pension claims was an equivalent for the pittance when obtained, to say nothing of the humiliation consequent on a knowledge that while those who commanded, were living in comfort and were honored, those who had to obey, were destitute and unknown, or looked upon as pauper inferiors. A few yet survive, to be placed on fourth-of-July platforms, where they are fed to satiety and treated to incense. Is this a manifestation of the nation's gratitude? Common thinkers, as well as political intriguers, understand all about it.

ITINERANT.

UP TO HIM.

MR. EDITOR: Three years ago the facetious Dr. B——— of Lancaster, Pa., was a delegate to the medical convention then held in Charleston, S. C. The citizen, to the hospitalities of whose house he was invited, though courteous in a high degree, frequently adverted to the Pennsylvania error in opposing slavery. The Dr., though learned in his profession, is no disputant. He intimated to his host that they might not hold opinions in common on the subject; and besides he was not there for political but medical reasons. "I am certain of it," said the Carolinian but I court discussion.—If you treat the negroes as you have done it will end in general amalgamation. Already you have made disgusting progress." Just at this time a sprightly mulatto waiter entered the apartment—attended to his business and left. Immediately after his departure, B———asked his value, and received for answer that fifteen hundred dollars would not buy him.

This is an importation from the North, I presume, from his high price; but from observation of your partie colored people, there is promise of lower price from home manufacture.

Again, "We had plans of emancipation well nigh matured, when your gratuitous, impertinent interference, irritated us, and has thrown emancipation at least a century back." "that reminds me," said B——— "that at one of our Methodist camp meetings, a preacher gave the Evil One a merciless lampooning.—After the service another preacher said to him, Brother, you did wrong, the Devil was bad enough always, but now that you have made him mad, we shall find him utterly unmanageable."

ITINERANT.

KENTUCKY WEEKLY NEWS.—This paper, published at Newport speaks out boldly. The last number contains several good editorial hits at the institution.—A communication on the subject from Rev. John G. Fee—The Bloodhound's Song by Charles P. Shiras, and a column copied from the Bugle of what some of our Ohio readers, who make loud professions of anti-slavery, would pronounce pretty strong meat.

Furthermore we are glad to learn that the paper is prosperous, though the Editor has heretofore been compelled to suffer persecution and brave public threats of damage to his person and property. We are glad to learn that none of these things have moved him. He will accomplish good.

The Editor is also good at scripture exegesis, and almost a women's rights man. He finds something to commend in old mother Eve, whom all the world has joined to slander. We commend him for that, as well as for giving to modern mothers, a voice in the public education

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

of their children. After copying a notice of Mrs. Nichols' effort before the Vermont Legislature, he says:

We go in for allowing every Mother a vote in school meetings, and for raising money for school purposes by taxing real estate, and other taxable property. From the fact that we know Mothers will never oppose the education of their children. Old Mother Eve went in for knowledge in her day, at the risk of death itself; and prevented man from running about the fields naked like a beast. We think men should celebrate the day and grant the privilege of making them more wise.

General Scott's Lieutenantcy.

As a salvo to General Scott for his defeat, a proposition is before congress to confer upon him the office of Lieutenant General. It meets with favor from both Whigs and Democrats.—The office itself, confers no new power upon the General, as he is now chief in authority under the President. It is conferred as a mark of honor, and will add some two thousand dollars to his annual salary. In the discussion of this bill, Mr. Hale made a speech somewhat agitating in its character, and which contains some of his very good hits at the institution and its advocates. The following will give summarily his objections to the measure:

Mr. Hale said he was opposed to the whole thing. On a former occasion, it was his privilege to have voted in a minority of one on the resolutions returning the thanks of Congress to Gen. Scott and Gen. Taylor for their victories. He opposed these resolutions on the same ground that men in the British Parliament refused to vote thanks to the British officers for victories gained over the American colonies.—Those men could not discriminate between voting thanks for victories gained in an unjust war, and voting to justify that war. He was like them. He could not discover the difference. He could not vote to confer this honor for victories in the Mexican war, when he believed that war to be atrocious and unjust—marking the nation as rapacious and the age as barbarous. He believed then and now that that war was commenced in injustice, and could not be justified. When the history of that war should be impartially written, his judgment would be sustained. The real and substantial reasons for that war—3d, Mexico was weaker than ourselves; 2d, she had provinces which we wanted and she would not surrender; and 3d, we wanted those provinces for the purpose of extending slavery. A war commenced for such reasons he could not justify. He said this compliment to General Scott was rather late. These victories were gained years ago, Congress had once refused this honor. If there were any sincerity in the desire to compliment Gen. Scott, the opportunity of giving him a substantial and gratifying one had passed by. The vote of November the 2d, could not now be reconsidered. This measure at this day looks as if it were intended to break the fall of November, to smooth the injuries then suffered by slipping in this Lieutenant Generalship. He then enlarged upon the recent campaign—the two platforms—the policy of the two parties—the union of the Barnburners with the Democratic party—the triumph of Van Buren's party over that of Mr. Cass—the policy of Gen. Pierce—his cabinet, &c.

Mr. Clemens said he could not reply to the Senator from New Hampshire. How could he reply with becoming temper, to a man who had in the Senate uttered a libel on his country?—If she had been guilty of the foul wrong which he had charged her, it was his duty to have thrown the mantle of charity over the fault rather than to have exposed it. He trusted that there was no man in the Senate with heart so bigoted as to vote against this measure from party considerations.

Mr. Adams replied to Mr. Hale, defending the Mexican war; and a running conversation took place as to the several platforms on the subject of the fugitive slave law.

Mr. Charlton supported the resolution, and replied to Mr. Hale.

Mr. Pratt did the same.

Mr. Chase replied to Mr. Pratt.

Mr. Borland withdrew his substitute, and the question was then taken, and the resolution was passed by a vote of 34 to 12.

Colonization Herald.

The character and spirit of a paper, if it has any, may be easily gathered from the general tone of its selected paragraphs, and often a single item is so full of meaning as to flash forth the whole soul of a journal. We think the following from the Colonization Herald is one of those unerring witnesses, speaking out from the soul of the scheme.

This same paper is full of most glowing statements and prophetic visions of the swift advancement of the black race, both under the teachings of slavery at the South, and (of freedom?) in Liberia. Liberia and a southern plantation are held up as the only paradise of the colored man; in any other position he rushes straight down into barbarism. The Herald publishes the statements of The Times as if they were true.—Ch. Press.

West India Emancipation.—After a full trial by Great Britain of negro emancipation, the following article in the London Times should receive the discreet notice of these philanthropists, who, in our country, are dealing so recklessly with the future happiness of the American blacks:

"Our legislation has been dictated by the presumed necessities of the African slave. After the Emancipation Act, a large charge was assessed upon the colony in aid of civil and religious institutions for the benefit of the enfranchised negro, and it was hoped that these colored subjects of the British Crown would soon be assimilated to their fellow-citizens. From all the information which reaches us, no less than from the visible probabilities of the case, we are constrained to believe that these hopes have been falsified. The negro has not acquired

with his freedom any habits of industry or morality. His independence is but little better than that of an untaught brute. Having accepted few of the restraints of civilization, he is amenable to few of its necessities; and the wants of his nature are so easily satisfied, that at the current rate of wages, he is called upon for nothing but futile or desultory exertion. The blacks, therefore, instead of becoming intelligent husbandmen, have become vagrants and squatters, and it is now apprehended that with a failure of cultivation in the island will come the failure of its resources for instructing or controlling its population. So imminent does this consummation appear, that memorials have been signed by classes of colonial society, hitherto standing aloof from politics, and not only the bench and the bar, but the bishop, clergy, and ministers of all denominations in the island, without exceptions, have recorded their conviction that, in the absence of timely relief, the religious and educational institutions of the island must be abandoned, and the masses of the population retrograde to barbarism."

A Pious and Disinterested Slaveholder.

The following facts were related to us, a few days since, by a Methodist clergyman of high standing, and whose authority is unquestionable.

Some months ago he said he found an acquaintance of his, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in possession of a slave woman and a young child. He expressed to him his astonishment at this, as he supposed the man's principles would not allow him to hold a slave. He replied that he was entirely opposed to slavery, but that his wife was quite infirm, and he was unable to provide help for her by hiring in that region, and as his only resource to save his wife from suffering, he had been compelled to purchase this woman to nurse her, and that he was not selfish in the matter, and intended to treat her in a Christian manner. The clergyman was led to suppose that here slavery was reduced to the mere abstract legal relation, that he had found, if such a thing were possible, that much talked of slavery which stripped of all the abuses of the system, has no evils which do not equally belong to the other lawful relations of life. He thought that this pious brother, driven against his will into this innocent slaveholding in the abstract, would, so soon as his wife's infirmities should permit, set this woman and her child free.

About three weeks since, however, he ascertained that the sick wife was dead, and that this pious church member, in good and regular standing, who so hated slavery and was illustrating the innocency of the abstract legal relation, sold this woman and her child for a large price to the slave-driver—obtaining this large sum because she was a very intelligent woman. Thus has he revealed an evil in slavery which does not belong to other lawful relations of life, and furnished additional evidence as to the true character of the model slaveholder, the Christian anti-slavery slaveholder holding slaves from pure necessity or pure benevolence.

From the Pa. Freeman.

Case of Rachel and Elizabeth Parker.

The private letter below, relative to this case, which we are permitted to publish, by the friend to whom it was addressed, will be of interest to our readers. No truer friend has the wronged colored man in the South, than its author.

BALTIMORE, 12mo. 14th, 1852.

DEAR FRIEND:—I acknowledge the receipt of thy two letters asking information respecting the case of Rachel Parker. I may inform thee that the case has not been neglected, but is only put off, and the time now set for her trial is the fourth day of next month. We have a good lawyer engaged in the case, who takes considerable interest in it; there are also one or two lawyers engaged by the Governor of Pennsylvania, who have been down here looking after it, and gathering up evidence.—Rachel has been well, and is tolerably comfortably taken care of. She sometimes comes out of the prison and works in the Warden's kitchen, and friends frequently go out to see her, and take her cakes, apples, and some good viands; also plenty of clothes. She can read, and she has books to read, and I find all the prisoners in the room look up to her as a being of a higher and better character than themselves. Every thing will be done to rescue her from the possession of those who make claim to her.

We have many cases of suffering to witness here, such as husbands and wives, parents and children, separated. I don't know of any more information to give thee on the subject until it is over; one thing I know, there is a great demand for money to protect those who are entitled to their freedom and are defrauded out of it. I have a case now where myself and another man had to pay fifty dollars to begin a case for the freedom of three boys, and before it is ended I know not what amount will have to be paid; they sell so high now that many are sold who are or ought to be free. Those three boys were sold for \$1,800, and they may be lost yet if the trial goes against us. I have sometimes four and five applications a day to aid them, and many I can do nothing for.—Some women sell from six to seven hundred dollars, men for eight or ten hundred. We have no organized society here to attend to cases; only any benevolent individual attends to such as comes under his notice.

Thy friend,
JOHN NEEDLES.

Dr. Howe has examined almost the entire number of cases of idocy known in Massachusetts, and the result is, in all but four instances he found the parents of these idiots were either intemperate, addicted to sensual vices, scrofula, predisposed to insanity, or had intermarried with blood relations.

A SPECK OF WAR—TAX GATHERING.

The county Treasurer stirred up a little excitement in our town this week by threats to collect by force of arms, the taxes of the Salem Bank. The bank claims that the taxes demanded are not in accordance with their charter and moreover have not been demanded in due form of law, and refuses payment.

The Treasurer after some previous visits, on Monday last, called on the Cashier, accompanied by assistants, provided with crowbars, cold chisels and hammers, for an assault upon the vault, and for intimidation, exhibited his revolver with appropriate threats.—After due time thus spent, and making a goodly amount of town talk, he finally beat a retreat, with an understanding that he would return to the charge next day. The next day found the "bank shut," and so far as we know, the man returned with his revolver and crow-bars to New Lisbon.—Thus stands the matter now. The bank desires to have a judicial decision on the question of difference, by which of course it must abide.

Treasurer's Report for December.

Mary Woodworth,	\$2.00
Levi Martin,	5.00
Howell Hise and Wife,	25.00
T. D. Tomlinson,	5.00
J. E. Jones,	10.00
J. Mills,	5.00
Jane E. Walton,	25
Joel Davis,	5.00
D. H. Morgan,	1.00
Friends at Brookfield,	12.00
D. Gildersleeve,	5.00
M. Johnson,	1.00
John Gordon,	5.00
Collections at Andover,	3.40
Collections at Jefferson and Sullivan,	2.17
Collections at Westfield, Richfield, Ann Arbor and Farmington,	4.53
H. Mills,	1.00
Cyrus Fuller,	5.00
Berton Durfee,	50
Eli Lapham,	1.00
P. Cummings,	50
Emos Gould,	1.00
I. Merfield,	1.00
H. Chandler,	2.00
Alvah Strong,	1.00
H. L. Barry and Son,	2.00
R. Strunk,	1.00
R. M. Fuller,	1.00
H. Stephenson,	1.00
W. S. Salisbury,	2.00
Cornelia Bradbury,	2.00
Harriet Stock,	1.00
H. Beach,	2.00
Chessman Miller,	1.00
A. Brooke,	5.00
B. Ballard,	1.50
Friends in Lanesville,	5.00
Dexter Pease,	5.00
M. S. Beach,	5.00
Robert Ellis,	5.00

J. McMillan, Treas.

H. C. Williamson is informed that the books are corrected as desired.

Receipts for The Bugle for the week ending January 5th.

Thos. Moore, Wilmington,	2.00-305
A. Brooke, Oakland,	1.00-113
Wm. Bramble, Kenton,	1.50-431
A. Hersey,	1.50-419
A. M. Clement, Dudley,	1.87-480
J. Frantz, Mt. Union,	2.02-433
Mrs. E. L. Woodruff, Poland,	1.50-432
Dexter Pease, Bissels' P. O.,	2.00-439
Titus Brown, Engleville,	2.00-379
M. S. Beach, Vernon,	2.00-438
J. Irish, Brunswick,	1.75-379
J. Southam,	1.25-114
O. Easton, Farmington,	1.00-381
E. Coffin, New Lyme,	1.50-434
J. Crownshield, Painesville,	1.00-425
Benj. Mithner, Zansfield,	1.50-437
T. Pennock,	1.50-433
E. B. Miller, Rome,	2.00-113
B. Holan, New Lyme,	1.50-411
Laura Peck,	87-379
A. Joiner, Garrettsville,	1.50-432
O. Joiner,	1.50-383

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The Editorial Department will be placed under the charge of several of the most able writers in the United States, who will be assisted by contributions from the most eminent Authors and Poets of our own and other countries. Titles and Sketches of approved merit will from time to time find interest to the columns, and afford entertainment to all classes of the community.

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FOR SALE.

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Bowditch on Slavery, History of the Trial of Castner Hanaway and others for Treason, Jay's Review of the Mexican War, Woman's Rights and Duties by Elizabeth Wilson, Slaveholder's Religion, Alcott's Treatise by Dr. Alcott. With a variety of other Anti-Slavery and Reformatory Books.

Salem, Dec. 11, 1852.

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Salem, Nov. 20, 1852.

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Salem, Dec. 17, 1852.

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